style adopted is that of the 15th century. If we were disposed to find fault, we might say that the mouldings of the principal arches in the nave are too large, and produce a heavy effect; they should have been cut up into smaller parts. Where so much, however, has been done with comparatively small means, we are not willing to qualify our praise.

The body of the church is 80 feet in length, 51 feet wide, and 30 feet high, and affords seats (low pewing of oak) for 700 persons. The chancel is 19 feet deep; the tower and spire 120 feet high. The amount of the estimate, including the stained-glass windows in the clerestory and chancel, was 4,500*l.* Some extra works and alterations amounted to 100*l.* The painted decorations cost 205*l.*; but this was defrayed by the drawback obtained on timber, glass, and other materials not liable to duty when used in the construction of a church. The boundary wall and gates cost 450*l.*; the organ, 270*l.*, and the hot-water apparatus (by May) 153*l.*; so that the whole expense, exclusive of the stained-glass windows in the aisles (which were all presented, and cost about 15*l.* each), the encaustic tiles, the porcelain decorations, and architect's commission, was 5,473*l.* The Church Commissioners contributed 700*l.*, and the remainder of the sum was obtained by subscription. The exterior of the building is of Sneaton stone (Yorkshire), hammer worked, with free-stone from Box for the dressings.

Messrs. Howard and Son, of Newington, were the builders; and it is but justice to them to say, that the works are well executed.

CHURCH ARCHITECTURE IN PARIS.

The church of St. Vincent de Paul, in the Place Lafayette, which has been many years in progress, from the designs of M. Pere and M. Hittorff, is now completed, with the exception of some external and internal paintings, and has obtained considerable praise as well for all the artists who have been employed upon it, as for the architects themselves. It was commenced in 1824; but for several years the works were suspended altogether. The building is very advantageously placed, being on a considerable elevation above the surrounding ground, and is approached by extensive flights of steps (with semi-circular terraces branching off on either side with a gradual descent for the approach of carriages), which produce a striking effect. An Ionic portico of six columns, three intercolumniations in depth, and the two towers 181 feet high, are the principal features of the entrance front.

The width of the building is 123 feet 6 inches; the depth, 298 feet 6 inches; the height of the nave is 96 feet. The interior is divided by four ranges of columns into five parts, the centre being the nave, the adjacent division on each side the aisles, and the outside divisions the chapels. The nave and aisles are two stories in height, the latter having a gallery over them. The nave is covered with an open timber roof, as was generally used for the Roman basilicæ: the building is terminated at the east end by a semicircular absis, embracing the whole width of the nave and aisles. Painting and sculpture, stained glass, cast iron, and all the contemporary arts, have been employed with the view of rendering the whole perfect. Erected at the expense of the city of Paris, money seems hardly to have been considered: it has cost no less than 156,000*l.*, exclusive of the steps and terraces, which cost 9,600*l.*!

A French writer, speaking of this church, says, "that although it folly recals the beautiful types of antique architecture and the primitive ages of Christianity, it is in no degree an imitation, except in the application of the principles which presided at the conception of the noble monuments of Greece and Rome." "We find in it (the writer continues) no direct plagiarism; none of those counterfeits of ancient fragments, the introduction of which, under other circumstances, will be always opposed to those principles which regulate that, in architecture, the true and the fitting can alone produce the beautiful."

Iron Trade.—An advance of 10s. per ton has taken place in the price of Welch iron, while the price of Staffordshire iron has advanced 1*l.* The trade appears to be more steady than it has been for months, and it is said that a general advance of wages is not unlikely to take place shortly.—*Welchman.*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

The Institute will hold their next meeting (January 13th) in new apartments, although in the same building. The first floor of the house in Grosvenor-street has been fitted up to receive them, and arrangements have been made to give additional *éclat* to the proceedings. It is to be hoped that the members will come forward with the result of their experience and reading, to assist the council in carrying out the purposes of the society. We should like to see such men as Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Barry, Mr. Hardwick, Sir Robert Smirke, and others, communicating to their brother members new points of practice, or their observations on ancient building, instead, of as now, attending simply when vice-presidents for the year, if not totally absenting themselves. To say that they have no time to spare is but a poor excuse. They ought to consider it a bounden duty to maintain the character of the profession to which they belong, and to play their part in forming the minds of those who are to succeed them. We propose in chronicling the proceedings of the institute, not to confine ourselves to the papers which are read, but to notice such remarks as may be thrown out afterwards in discussion, so that our pages may become a more perfect record of the proceedings than exists at present.

The officers for the present year are—Earl de Grey, president; Messrs. H. E. Kendall, J. B. Papworth, and George Smith, vice-presidents; Messrs. Booth, Foxhall, George Godwin, Grellier, Noble, Parker, W. F. Pocock, Roberts, and James Thompson, ordinary members of council; Messrs. A. Poynter and G. Baily, honorary secretaries; and Mr. T. L. Donaldson, foreign secretary.

RESTORATION OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

This fine old building is about to be thoroughly renovated. Workmen are busily engaged at present in removing the iron cages from the outside walls, and in lowering the soil, so as to shew the proper elevation of the church. When completed this will make the venerable pile look quite another thing outside. Inside the work of renovation and improvement is also going forward with spirit. The many and elaborately wrought pillars of the crypt, or old barony church, are being neatly mended wherever it is necessary, and the blackness settled down upon them in the course of years is being washed off by a solution for the purpose. The effigy of St. Mungo, which had been very unceremoniously removed and laid on an adjacent window-sill, has once more been deposited in its proper place, on the raised shrine in the centre of the crypt, where there is very little doubt it originally stood over the grave of the saint. The elaborate groinings and carvings of this portion of the building, most of which have been gilt and painted with various devices, is a theme of universal admiration since it was opened up to the public, and glass windows introduced instead of the blind ones. In this compartment of the building, and over a niche in the lower chapter-house, there is an inscription in Latin, which we translate thus:—"The House of Faith, the Chapel of the Lord." The arms of the founder, Bishop Lauder, are placed over the niche. Lauder died in 1425. In the different portions of the bosses of the roof of the lower chapter-house, which was built by Bishop Cameron, we have his own arms, and the arms of Archibald Earl of Douglas, who endowed the cathedral with the church of Cambushlang. Next these are the Royal arms of Scotland, and the arms of Scotland and England on one shield. Above the original south door, entering to the nave, the groined arches are decorated with crowns, which we must say we never observed before, and would not have done so now, had they not been pointed out by our friend, Mr. Andrew Adie, than whom no man in all Glasgow has a more minute knowledge of every hole and bore about the cathedral. These crowns are beautifully carved, and amount in number to eight, with inscriptions and mottoes, in the old English characters, which, we have no doubt, could be deciphered were a person near enough to trace the letters. On the arch next the ascent to the choir, on the south side, and to the right of the entrance door to Principal Macfarlan's church, the decorations of the roof point it out as a chapel of consequence. Besides a great many devices and inscriptions, there is the figure of a man kneeling before a blazing altar, with the word "Maria," thereby indicating that this was the chapel of the Virgin. We have no doubt a splendid tomb stood here, and that were the pavement removed, and a search made, its foundation and other relics would be found. When the pavement was laying a short while ago, the workmen felt quite certain that there was something strange below, as it sounded quite "boss," or empty. The arch on the south aisle, next the high altar, is most elaborately decorated and carved. Amongst the carvings to be mentioned is an emblem of the Holy Trinity, and the five wounds of our Saviour, a crown of thorns, a cross, a scourge, &c. At the south door of the lady's chapel the tombstone of Archbishop Boyd attracts attention. It bears the date 1581, and lay originally on the steps of the high altar, just below where the pulpit of the very rev. principal now stands. When removed in 1800, the skeleton of the archbishop was found in a very entire state, and wrapped in a silk, besides a worsted damask dress. On the summit of the roof of the chapter-house, we observed, for the first time, a small stone slab, bearing the initials of Archbishop Law, and the pastoral staff. It was this archbishop who restored the lead roof of the cathedral, after its destruction at the Reformation, and his monument may still be seen in tolerable preservation in the lady's chapel. He died in 1632. *Blackadder's Aisle.*—The workmanship here, and especially the groinings of the roof, are most elaborate and beautiful. The following is the style of the inscriptions over the tombs of those who are buried in the aisle, and it must be confessed the information furnished is not very great:—

Mr
J ° D
1658
Mr
A N
1628

&c. &c.

Mr. Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward, seems to have been the last interment in this sacred spot.

The remains of the identical *Strap*, who makes such an interesting figure in Smollett's "Roderick Random," lie under a slate-coloured grave-stone in the yard, not far from the entrance to the church of the principal.

The whole of these works are being carried on at the expense, and under the superintendence of Government. A gentleman, sent down by the Woods and Forests, lately arrived in Glasgow, to make the preliminary arrangements, and to overlook a portion of the restoration.—*Glasgow Constitutional.*

METHOD OF DETERMINING WHETHER A STONE WILL RESIST THE ACTION OF FROST.

A few years since M. Brard communicated to the Royal Academy of Science, in Paris, a method of determining, by a few prompt and easy experiments, whether a stone to be used for building purposes is capable of resisting the destructive action of moisture and frost. The Academy appointed a committee to inquire into the merits of M. Brard's process, and to make a report thereon. We are indebted for the following extracts from this report to a work recently published by Parker, and entitled *The Useful Arts Employed in the Construction of Dwelling-houses*:—

In the choice of a stone for building purposes, it is of the utmost importance to be able to determine, by a few prompt and easy experiments, whether the proposed stone is capable of resisting the destructive action of moisture and frost. The means of ascertaining this were difficult and uncertain, until M. Brard, several years ago, communicated his method to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. This learned body having appointed a committee of their own members to inquire into the merits of M. Brard's process, and to make a report thereon, the united testimony of engineers, architects, masons, and builders from different parts of France was received, and proved so favourable as to its merits and simplicity, that the committee recommended

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